WHO Report about AIDS in Asia

703. DR. MOHAN BABU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in its recent report, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has observed that an estimated 10 million people in Asia will be infected by AIDS virus by 2000 A.D. and a large chunk of it will be in India;

(b) if so, the details of findings of the WHO report;

(c) the details of AIDS cases detected in all major cities of the country, City-wise, separately; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check the growing incidence of this dreaded disease in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report estimates that 40 million people world-wise will be infected by HIV by the year 2000. Of these, nearly 10 million will be in Asia. Nearly half of these will be young people between the ages 15-25 years. Four out of five young people in the world live in developing countries.

(c) The details of AIDS cases detected in some major cities of the country upto 31st October, 1998 are as follows:—

Chennai	454
Coimbatore	44
Madurai	63
Vellore	104
Bangalore	19
Delhi	219
Mumbai	605
Calcutta	100
Hyderabad	15

The state-wise break up of AIDS Cases upto 31st October, 98 is annexed as a statement (*See* below)

(d) In order to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in India, a comprehensive programme is currently under implementation throughout the country as a centrally sponsored scheme. The main strategy consists of:—

- Strengthening Programme Management capabilities at Central and State level.
- Creation of awareness amongst high risk behaviour groups and general public about HIV/AIDS.
- Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases.
- Promoting blood safety and rational use of blood through proper licensing of blood banks, and encouraging voluntary blood donation.
- Strengthening capacity for surveillance and diagnosis; and
- Extending training in Clinical Management of HIV/AIDS cases.

Statement

National AIDS Control Organisation
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Government of India

SURVEILLANCE FOR HIV INFECTION/ AIDS CASES IN INDIA (Period of report-Since inception i.e. 1986 to 31st October, 1998).

I. HIV SERO SURVEILLANCE

	Cumulative	This month
Number of persons screened	3364479	5675
Number of persons sero-positive	79574	179
Sero-Positivity Rate (Per thousand)	23.65	31.54

BREAK-UP OF SERO-POSITIVE:

Category	Sero-Positive	Percentage
Heterosexually Promiscuous	36037	45.29
Homosexuals	233	0.29
I/V Drug Users	2794	3.51
Antenatal Mothers	989	1.24
Suspected Arc/AIDs	13958	17.54
Blood Donors	4646	5.84
Dialysis Patients	288	0.36
Receipent of Blood	942	1.19
Others (Not Specified)	19687	24.74

Sero-Surveillance for HIV infection

Period of report upto: 31st October, 1998 (Provisional)

S. No.	Name	Screened	Positive	Sero Positivity Rate (per thousand)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74428	704	10.54
2.	Assam	12717	173	13.60
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	495	0	0.00
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	13731	114	8.30
5.	Bihar	9420	32	3.40
6.	Chandigarh (U.T)	56286	220	3.91
7.	Punjab	1488	65	43.68
8.	Delhi	317457	1282	4.04
9.	Daman & Diu (U.T)	250	8	32.00
10.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	160	1	6.25
11.	Goa	66978	1891	28.23
12.	Gujarat	440936	1352	3.07
13.	Haryana	154281	421	2.64
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3851	92	6.64
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	8981	40	4.45
16.	Karnataka	392945	4226	10.60
17.	Kerala	44547	215	4.83
18.	Lakshadeep (U.T)	823	7	8.51
19.	Madhya Pradesh	94696	572	6.04
20.	Maharashtra	418203	45892	109.73
21.	Orissa	82995	213	2.56
22.	Nagaland	8548	429	50.187
23.	Manipur	31807	5363	168.61
24.	Mizoram	33593	103	3.23
25.	Meghalaya	14153	59	4.17
26.	Pondicherry	83927	2935	34.97
27.	Rajasthan	22217	427	19.22
28.	Sikkim	510	6	11.88
29.	Tamilnadu	703708	10931	15.53
30.	Tripura	5613	4	0.71
31.	Uttar Pradesh	100739	1148	11.40
32.	West Bengal	163991	649	3.96
		3364479	79574	23.65

National AIDS Control Programme, India

AIDS Cases in India (Reported to NACO)

(As on 31st October, 1998)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	AIDS Cases
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45
2.	Assam	22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	0
5.	Bihar	3
6.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	0
7.	Punjab	100
8.	Delhi	219
9.	Damman & Diu (U.T.)	1
10.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
11.	Goa	12
12.	Gujarat	136
13.	Haryana	1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
16.	Karnataka	153
17.	Kerala	106
18.	Lakshadeep (U.T.)	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	210
20.	Maharashtra	3251
21.	Orissa	2
22.	Nagaland	10
23.	Manipur	301
24.	Mizoram	5
25.	Meghalaya	8
26.	Pondicherry	134
27.	Rajashtan	77
28.	Sikkim	2
29.	Tamilnadu	1624
30.	Tripura	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	119
32.	West Bengal	57
		6609

II. *AIDS Case Surveillance*

AIDS Cases in India	6609	2
Males	5204 (78.74%)	-
Females	1405 (21.26%)	2 (100%)

Probale Source of Infection

No. of Cases		Percentage
Heterosexual Promiscuous	4901	74.16
Transfusion of Blood and Blood product	538	8.14
Homosexual contact	36	0.54
Injectable Drug Addicts	467	7.07
Others (Not Specified)	667	10.09
Total:	6609	

Setting up of National Commission on Children

704. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA:
SHRI SATISHCHANDRA SITARAM PRADHAN:
SHRI VEDPRAKASH P. GOYAL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up National Commission on Children;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal under consideration/finalised;

(c) the present status of the proposal, the terms of reference and composition of the Commission;

(d) whether private agencies/NGOs would also be involved; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of fresh initiatives taken by Government during recent months for implementing the ban on child labour and several other steps for welfare and development of children?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) The matter regarding setting up of a National Commission for Children is under consideration of the Government.

(e) Child labour is a deep rooted Socio-economic problem which needs sustained efforts over a long period of time.

So far 76 child labour projects have been sanctioned by the Government in the child labour endemic states for the coverage of 1.5 lakh children for their rehabilitation from hazardous work. Children engaged in non-hazardous nature are mainly being taken care of through formal and non-formal education. The Government have also released funds of Rs. 1317.76 lakhs for the rehabilitation of child labour through 64 voluntary organizations during 1997-98.

Apart from rehabilitative measures the various provisions of Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 is also being enforced with a view to prohibit the employment of children in certain occupations and processes and regulating their working conditions in those occupations/processes not prohibited under the Acts. This issue was also deliberated upon by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which has given several directions, in its judgement dated 10.12.1996 including payment of compensation by the employers by employing children in hazardous occupation. The Government has already taken a number of steps to implement these directions.

An initiative to strengthen and improve the quality of the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) aimed at the holistic development of children has almost been finalised to cover six States, i.e. Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. Additionally, there is also a national programme to develop and upgrade the skills and capacities of persons working towards women and child development.

Thefts from the Monuments of Historical Importance

705.PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thefts have been reported from some of the monuments of historical importance managed by Archaeological Survey of India in the recent past; if so, the details of such thefts and those committed during the last three years; and

(b) what preventive measures are proposed to be taken to protect country's prestigious heritage?